The People's Korea

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First Nonaligned Meet on S-S Cooperation Held in Pyongyang; Declaration and Plan of Action Adopted

The first non-aligned meeting concerning South-South cooperation held in the DPRK capital ended successfully after the adoption of a declaration and a future plan of action.

The June 9-13 Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation was held in accordance with the decision of the Eighth Non-aligned Summit Conference to conduct "an overall review of the present status of South-South cooperation and consider appropriate measures to speed up the implementation of existing programmes and the development of future approaches and policies aimed at increasing cooperation." **(See Pyongyang Declaration and plan of action on pages 3-7)**

The meeting, the first of its kind, was attended by 105 delegations from non-aligned member nations and other developing countries.

The DPRK, which hosted this historic meeting, is one of the chief advocates of South-South cooperation and the establishment of a new international economic order. It has been extremely successful in strengthening and developing South-South cooperation, particularly in the field of agriculture.

The DPRK has set up agricultural science institutes and experimental farms in several African countries, working out plans to expand coopera-

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Photo shows the platform of the June 9-13 Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Co operation held in Pyongyang. (Rodong Sinmun, June 10)

Nationwide Anti-Chun Protests Flare Up; Middle-Class Koreans Join Them

See related photos in SUPPLEMENT

With more than 500,000 citizens and students joining the June 10 anti-government protests throughout south Korea, the main opposition party's projected rallies to condemn a cover-up in the torture death of a Seoul National University student and to demand retraction of Chun's decision to shelve constitutional debate, though foiled by some 60,000 police force, turned into virtually nationwide popular uprisings to create a serious political crisis.

Angry citizens' protests have continued to flare up in the wake of the government's ban on the June 10 rallies, and tens of thousands of students and people have staged fierce demonstrations in downtown Seoul and at least 30 other provincial capitals and cities almost every day since then.

The Chun junta is reported to be considering taking an "extraordinary decision" including martial law, but such a move, observers note, might further aggravate the situation and jeopardized what Chun Doo Hwan has claimed "two great national aims" – "peaceful transfer of power" and "successful holding of the Olympic Games."

On June 18, some 100,000 citizens and students virtually seized the central streets of Pusan, a southern port city, to chant: "Down with dictatorship", "Return to constitutional debate" and "Don't fire teargas cannisters", while occupying Pusan Railway Station and trying to seize the state-run KBS TV station as it broadcasts distorted reports. About 30,000 people in Seoul who demonstrated that day paralyzed traffic in central part of the capital for about five hours.

Observers said that the clashes which occurred on June 10 and afterwards were the worst since Chun Doo Hwan seized power in 1980 in the bloody Kwangju massacre.

A south Korean said: "The riot police were surrounded by citizens for the first time since the April 19 uprising in 1960" which toppled the Syngman Rhee regime.

Kim Young Sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, told a rally on June 10: "This regime is not only digging its own grave, but it is being completely rejected by the people."

As of June 15, more than 7,800 people were apprehended and some 200 arrested, according to the authorities' announcement.

The authorities on June 17 closed 28 universities in an effort to stop anti-government protests and more schools are expected to be closed in the near future.

Kim Dae Jung, south Korea's most prominent dissident leader, warned the Chun junta on June 18 that south Korea would be the second Philippines when he was telephone-interviewed by a reporter of ABC TV of the United States.

Amid the unabating anti-government protests which are shaking south Korea, the U.S. House sub-committee on Asia-Pacific Affairs Committee expressed concern over Chun's unilateral suspension of constitutional debate and urged him to re-open dialogue and not to use violent measures to settle the prevailing situation.

Three U.S. senators also introduced on June 18 legislation proposing economic sanctions against Seoul in a bid to pressure the Chun junta into broadening its democratic base and protecting human rights.

June 10 Rally Foiled by 26,000 Police: Uprisings Erupt

On June 10, four hours after the

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

Tear gas disperses students during the fourth day of protest against the government on June 13. More than 3,000 university students had staged a demonstration at Myongdong demanding Chun Doo Hwan's resignation. (Reuter)

Let Us Develop South-South Cooperation

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung delivered a congratulatory speech entitled "Let Us Develop South-South Cooperation" at the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation which was held in Pyongyang from June 9 to 13.

Here is the full text of his speech: (Subtitles are ours. . . Ed.)

President Kim Il Sung makes a congratulatory speech "Let Us Develop South-South Cooperation."

Esteemed delegates,
Comrades and friends,

Today an Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation, the first of its kind, is being held on a grand scale when the developing countries have very strong aspirations and desire for international solidarity and cooperation. This is an important event for the Korean and other peoples of the non-aligned countries.

This meeting is being attended by ministers and other high-ranking persons from a large number of non-aligned countries on different continents. This shows that the governments and peoples of these countries are greatly interested in South-South cooperation and are very enthusiastic about it. It is also a clear expression of the excellent relations of friendship between the Korean and other peoples of non-aligned countries.

Taking a great pleasure in seeing this conference held in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, in accordance with the decision of the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries, I would like to offer a warm welcome to the delegates of the non-aligned countries, to the delegates of international organizations and to all the foreign friends who are present at this conference.

Allow me to express my deep gratitude to the government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the state of the present chairman of the non-aligned movement, and to the governments and friends of many other countries for their wholehearted cooperation for the successful convocation of this extraordinary ministerial conference.

Significance of Confab.

It is of great significance for the ministers of non-aligned countries to meet in conference in this way and analyze and appraise the success and experience in South-South cooperation over the past years, discuss sincerely the measures and ways to develop South-South cooperation on a broader scale and with increasing vigour. This extraordinary ministerial conference held in Pyongyang will serve as an important opportunity to develop South-South cooperation, establish a new, fair international economic order, and strengthen friendship and solidarity among the non-aligned countries. This conference will have an inspiring effect on the progressive people throughout the world in their struggle to champion justice, preserve peace and achieve global independence.

I am convinced that through your active participation and joint efforts this conference will discuss the items on the agenda successfully, and bring about excellent results so as to meet the expectations of the peoples of the non-aligned and developing countries.

Essence of S-S Cooperation

Comrades and friends,

Developing South-South cooperation is now a very urgent matter for the non-aligned and developing countries.

Since World War II the peoples of many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have freed themselves from colonial fetters, have won political independence, and have embarked on the road of independent development, but the peoples of no small number of developing countries have not yet achieved economic independence and are undergoing a series of economic difficulties in building a new society. In many of the non-aligned and developing countries the evil consequences of imperialist colonial rule have not been eliminated. Worse still, new economic difficulties are daily increasing because of the neo-colonialist policy of the imperialists and the present unfair international economic system.

The present international economic system is a product of the colonialist system. It is a means to enrich the Western monopolies. Today the imperialists are pursuing the predatory policy of profiteering at the expense of the developing countries by drawing on their monopolistic position in international economic relations. As a result, the natural resources of developing countries and the fruit of their people's labour are being taken away at low prices to developed capitalist countries, the enormous amounts of foreign debts of developing countries are ceaselessly growing, and the living conditions of their peoples are going from bad to worse. The gulf between the poor developing countries and the rich developed nations is widening as the days go by, and the trend of "the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer" has now become more aggravating worldwide.

If the developing countries are to extricate themselves from the present difficulties and build an independent, new society, they must break with the ties of economic subjugation and build an independent national economy.

Economic independence is the material basis of a nation's independence and sovereignty. It is only when they achieve an economic independence that the developing countries can maintain an independent stand thoroughly, exercise complete sovereignty in foreign relations and consolidate their already-won political independence.

South-South cooperation is a noble undertaking for the developing countries to achieve economic independence through mutual economic and technical assistance and through mutual accommodation. It represents new international economic relations based on their common aspirations and interest. South-South cooperation is, in essence, an international movement of the peoples of the politically independent developing countries to win their economic emancipation and sovereignty.

By developing South-South cooperation, the developing countries will be able to free themselves from economic subjugation and dependence and build independent national economies successfully. If South-South cooperation is successful, it can make the present unfair international economic system ineffective, establish a new, fair international economic order and have a good influence on improving South-North relations as well.

Tasks to Develop S-S Cooperation

There are many conditions and possibilities to effect South-South cooperation. Because of the community of their positions and aspirations, the developing countries have common interest in realizing South-South cooperation. They have enormous manpower and inexhaustible natural resources as well as a certain degree of valuable experience and techniques that can be exchanged between them. If the non-aligned and developing countries utilize all these conditions and possibilities properly and make joint efforts, they will effect South-South cooperation with success.

Since the start of its historic advance, the non-aligned movement has always paid deep attention to strengthening economic cooperation between the developing countries. Thanks to the positive initiatives and efforts of many non-aligned and developing countries, the political guideline on economic cooperation between the developing countries has been formulated and a detailed action programme and decisions on economic cooperation have been adopted at the non-aligned summit conferences and other international meetings. Projects for cooperation are now under way in many spheres. Needless to say, these are a valuable success in realizing South-South cooperation. But South-South cooperation has only started in view of the enormous potentiality of the developing countries and their real demands. As all of us admit, South-South cooperation is not going on far beyond the bilateral or regional scope; it is proceeding within limited bounds.

The non-aligned and developing countries should take active measures for a full-scale development of South-South cooperation, and push forward economic and technical cooperation and exchange full steam.

If South-South cooperation is to be developed on a full scale, the non-aligned countries must strictly observe the principles of collective self-reliance, complete equality and mutual benefit, on the basis of maintaining Chajusong.

Collective self-reliance is the common idea and principle of struggle for the peoples of the non-aligned countries to shape their own destiny for themselves in unity and cooperation. The masses of people have to hew out their own destiny for themselves. To this end, they must unite and cooperate with each other not only in national bounds but also on an international scale under the banner of self-reliance. It is only when they adhere to the principle of collective self-reliance that the peoples of the non-aligned countries can discard the idea of dependence on the developed countries and develop South-South cooperation soundly in the spirit of Chajusong and solidarity.

All the economic relations between the developing countries must be established on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit. It is an important feature of South-South cooperation to cooperate and promote exchange in each other's interests and on completely equal terms. If biased and unequal terms are permitted in economic relations between developing countries, it may result in one country encroaching on the interests of another, and, further, in creating a new relationship of subjugation and dependence between developing countries. This will contradict the basic idea and aim of South-South cooperation. The non-aligned countries must develop economic and technical cooperation and exchange from the point of view of helping each other sincerely and promoting each other's interests, irrespective of the size of countries and the degree of their economic and cultural development, so that South-South cooperation can be a model of the fairest and equal international economic relationship.

Need to Establish Global System of Trade Preferences

I consider it reasonable to develop South-South cooperation by effecting it in the areas where it is urgent and feasible, and by extending it step by step, while accumulating experience and consolidating success.

It is now an important matter to effect South-South cooperation properly in the fields of trade, money and finance.

(Continued on page 3)

Pyongyang Declaration & Plan of Action On S-S Cooperation

Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation June 13 adopted a Pyongyang Declaration and a Plan of Action on South-South Cooperation.

Follow the full texts:

The Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation, held in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, June 9-13, 1987, undertook an overall review of the present status of South-South co-operation and considered appropriate measures to speed up implementation of existing action programmes of non-aligned and other developing countries and future approaches and policies aimed at increasing co-operation,

Firmly determined to explore and pursue the immense possibilities of co-operation among these countries in trade, finance, food and agriculture, science and technology, industry and in other fields with a view to promoting and strengthening collective self-reliance and social and economic development based on justice and social equity,

Has adopted the following declaration and plan of action:

I. Declaration

A. South-South Cooperation and the Present International Economic Situation

1. The ministers reaffirmed their full and unwavering commitment to economic co-operation among developing countries and the principle of collective self-reliance.

2. The ministers recalled that the strengthening of economic co-operation among developing countries has been one of the foremost concerns of the non-aligned movement since its inception. The strategies and policy guidelines for economic co-operation among developing countries have been adopted and were embodied in concrete action programmes for economic co-operation through the initiative of the movement.

3. The ministers stressed that the present world economic crisis hampers the development process of the developing countries, thus affecting their possibilities for effectively strengthening South-South co-operation. They further noted that this crisis, which has a structural nature, is aggravated by the economic policies pursued by some industrialized countries, resulting in a massive net transfer of real resources from developing to developed countries.

4. In this context, they expressed the view that South-South co-operation has attained a marked importance for the non-aligned and other developing countries in so far as it constitutes an endeavour for the achievement of collective self-reliance.

5. The ministers recognized that the external debt crisis was the direct result of the unfair existing international economic order and noted the serious consequences that this problem and for the non-aligned and other developing countries' development process – and, thus, for the possibilities of strengthening South-South co-operation. In this regard, they supported conclusions reached on this topic by the Havana Ministerial Conference of the Group of 77.

6. The ministers noted with concern that the current international economic crisis has many negative monetary and financial repercussions, as evidenced by the instability of exchange rates, the persistence of high real interest rates and the net outflow resources from the developing countries.

They pointed out that a viable monetary and financial system is a prerequisite for the improvement and development of international economic co-operation and underlined the need for the restructuring of present international monetary and financial system and for the early establishment of a system fully responsive to the diverse and constantly changing requirements of the world economy, especially to the needs of the developing countries.

7. The ministers reaffirmed the pressing need to implement an efficient international monetary system based on internationally agreed reserve assets that would guarantee stable rates of exchange, non-inflationary growth and appropriate liquidity levels. They emphasized the need to apply effective multilateral surveillance in order to

(Continued on page 4)

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South-South cooperation is an economic relationship between the countries which are not rich, therefore it must be fundamentally different from that sought by the rich countries. Trade and other economic relations between the developing countries ought to be a genuinely cooperative relationship in which none of the parties involved only seeks its own necessities and interests.

The non-aligned countries must establish the global system of trade preferences so that trade between the developing countries can be conducted vigorously on conditions beneficial to each other. Barter trade can be regarded as the best form of trade between these countries. They must expand this and other forms of trade in each other's interests, on the principle of mutual accommodation. I am of the opinion that when they engage in economic cooperation and joint venture, it is reasonable that the partners receive, as far as possible, goods produced by the enterprise or by the country concerned as the share for their investments and as profits from them. When one developing country gives loan to another, it should offer it at low or no interest, refraining from asking for high interest, so as to give a substantial help to the debtor's economic development.

Strengthening Cooperation in Agriculture, Health Services, Science & Technology

We deem it necessary to develop South-South cooperation actively in the sphere of agriculture in order to attain self-sufficiency in food.

A large number of developing countries are not yet free from hunger and poverty, and the imperialists are trying to subordinate these countries economically and dominate them politically, using food as a weapon. Therefore, the developing countries must advance agriculture and solve the food problem. This is an important task for them in delivering their peoples from hunger and poverty and in defending their independence. It is a most appropriate type of cooperation that the non-aligned countries, having set an inspiring target of achieving complete self-sufficiency in food as soon as possible, undertake joint venture in agriculture through various forms and means and closely cooperate with each other in the construction of irrigation works, in the improvement of farming methods, in researches on agricultural science and in the production of farm machinery.

In many developing countries the peoples still suffer from diseases as a result of imperialist colonial rule. This situation urgently requires that these countries strengthen cooperation in the sphere of health services. It is a good idea that in order to wipe out diseases and preserve the health of the peoples, the non-aligned and developing countries work hard to cooperate and promote exchange in advancing both modern and traditional medicines and in increasing the production of medicines, and widely organize and operate hospitals and the like under joint management.

South-South cooperation in the field of science and technology is very important for the developing countries in making economic and technical progress.

If they cooperate and promote exchange effectively in the field of science and technology, the developing countries will be able to solve a considerable number of scientific and technological problems arising in building a new society, free from costly dependence on developed countries. They must cooperate in every possible way, exchanging technicians, experts and technical documents with each other in the sincere and noble spirit of cooperation.

The non-aligned countries should not request high remuneration when they send technicians and experts to other countries for technical cooperation, and should offer technical documents and the like free of charge.

In addition, the non-aligned countries must expand and develop active cooperation and exchange in the exploitation of natural resources, in industry, education and many other spheres.

Solving Problem of Foreign Debts Fairly

At present, it is of great importance for the developing countries to solve the problem of foreign debts fairly.

This problem has a serious effect on the social and economic life in these countries and on the world economy.

Unless they are relieved of a heavy burden of foreign debts, they will not be able to succeed in building a new society, particularly an independent national economy. There may be different ways to solve the problem. We deem it reasonable that this issue is settled through bilateral and multilateral negotiations between the debtors and the creditors in such a way that the term of debt redemption is extended free of interests till the developing countries involved can pay it back by building their own independent national economies.

South-South cooperation is an undertaking of non-aligned countries themselves to promote their common interests. In order to expand and develop it to the full, all the non-aligned countries should have a common understanding and attitude towards it, increase political support for each other and strive for its realization. These countries should work hard to implement the decisions and action programmes adopted at various international conferences in connection with South-South cooperation and constantly explore and develop positive forms and means to broaden its scope and enhance its effectiveness.

Opposing War & Defending Peace Most Important Task

Opposing war and defending peace is the most important task facing the non-aligned movement at present, and only when world peace and security are maintained, can South-South cooperation develop smoothly.

All the peoples of the developing countries oppose war and want peace. Today they need a peaceful atmosphere for the building of a new society. It is only when peace is maintained that they can accelerate economic construction and build independent national economies.

The non-aligned movement is a powerful anti-imperialist, peace force. The non-aligned countries must fight more strenuously to check the arms race, effect complete disarmament, abolish the aggressive foreign military bases and establish nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world.

Many progressive governments and peoples throughout the world have put forward constructive proposals to prevent war and defend peace and are endeavouring to put them into effect. The government of our Republic fully supports the just proposals and initiatives of many countries to reduce armament, abolish nuclear weapons and establish nuclear-free, peace zones and expresses firm solidarity for the powerful anti-war, peace movement of all the peoples in different continents and regions across the world.

The strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement is an important factor in consolidating the bond of friendship between non-aligned countries and in making South-South cooperation a success.

It is only when this movement is strengthened and developed that we can foil the imperialists' schemes for aggression and intervention, protect the sovereignty of non-aligned countries and settle all issues that arise in international relations, including the question of developing South-South cooperation and establishing a new international economic order, in the interests of the newly-emergent peoples. The non-aligned countries must uphold the noble idea and principles of non-aligned movement and work hard to strengthen its unity and solidarity, so that the movement can creditably fulfil the important mission it has assumed before the times and mankind.

DPRK's Stand & Efforts

The government of our Republic deems it a sacred duty to fight for the strengthening and development of this movement and for the success of South-South cooperation. In its external economic relations, it always gives close attention to increasing economic and technical cooperation with non-aligned countries and is striving to cooperate in the agricultural field in particular. We have set up agricultural science institutes and experimental farms in some African countries, have accumulated a certain amount of experience in running them and are working out plans to expand cooperation with African countries in the field of agriculture.

Economic and technical cooperation which is expanding and developing between our country and other non-aligned countries with the passage of time will help not only our country in its socialist economic construction but also other non-aligned countries in their endeavours to build independent national economies.

The government of our Republic will, in the future too, make every effort to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the non-aligned countries under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, and will sincerely discharge its responsibility and duty in the noble work for South-South cooperation.

You are the distinguished guests of our people. Our people are happy to have friends like you in different continents. During your stay in our country you will feel our people's warm feelings of friendship towards the non-aligned nations.

Hoping that you will make unremitting, sincere efforts for success in the Pyongyang extraordinary ministerial conference, I heartily wish you great success in your future work.

Pyongyang Declaration

(Continued from page 3)

ensure an equitable and symmetrical international adjustment, as well as the coordination of the major countries' macro-economic policies, thus favouring growth and the development of the developing countries.

8. The ministers pointed out that the monetary and financial policies followed by some developed countries and the international financial institutions ran contrary to the developing countries' economic development objectives and hindered the expansion of South-South cooperation. In this connection, they reaffirmed the urgent need for substantial changes in the IMF's conditionality criteria from demand deflation to growth-oriented structural adjustments that require lengthened programme periods and increased levels of financing. The ministers expressed concern at the introduction of a new form of conditionality in ODA by the governments and official agencies of the developed countries along the lines of subordinating the disbursement of concessional resources to the settlement of outstanding financial obligations.

9. The ministers noted with profound concern that developing countries' world export trade continued to be characterized by market instability, an excessive and continuous decline in the prices of their exports, lack of access to the markets of the developed countries, the upsurge of protectionism, unfair competition due to subsidized exports by certain developed countries and the decisive influence of transnational corporations as regards price setting by virtue of their control of the main markets for these products. In this regard, they supported the conclusions reached on this topic by the Ministerial Conference of the Group of 77 that was held in Havana in April 1987.

10. The ministers further expressed deep concern at the excessive and continuous downward trend in the prices of commodities exported by developing countries and the worsening of their terms of trade.

They noted with equal concern that no serious attempt was evident at the international level to reserve this trend, and stressed that concrete measures to resolve these problems should be urgently taken in all appropriate forums, in particular UNCTAD 7.

11. The ministers pointed out that subsidies for agricultural exports and the protectionist practices that certain developed countries apply in the agricultural sector engender an artificial accumulation of excess stocks on the world market and do not serve the purposes of world food security, to the extent that the developing countries' domestic output may be eliminated from local and international markets.

12. The ministers noted that the sharp fall in the price of oil and the resultant massive transfer of resources from the oil-exporting developing countries to developed countries and they expressed concern at the adverse impact this will have on the economics of oil-exporting developing countries and their ability to sustain development.

13. The ministers regarded the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries to establish the new international economic order and strengthen South-South co-operation as an integral part of their peoples' struggles for economic, cultural and social emancipation as one of the essential objectives of the movement. In this context, they stressed again that imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, Zionism, foreign aggression, occupation, domination, economic blockade, coercive measures, hegemony, expansionism, exploitation and any forms of destabilization constitute fundamental obstacles to the complete economic emancipation and socio-economic progress of the non-aligned and other developing countries and reaffirmed their commitment to individually and collectively adopt effective measures to put an end to these practices.

14. The ministers reiterated the inalienable right of every state to attain social and economic development, to freely choose its own socio-economic system and to promote the well-being of its people in accordance with its national plans and policies. In this regard, they deplored the growing tendency of some developed countries to resort to unilateral, coercive and discriminatory economic policies and practices in order to exert political and economic pressure on members of the non-aligned movement and other developing countries, thus obstructing development and the possibilities for promoting South-South co-operation.

The ministers urged the developed countries to refrain from applying such coercive measures, that violate the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter.

15. The ministers expressed grave preoccupation and concern at the continued deterioration in the economic and social conditions in the Palestinian territories, the Golan and other occupied Arab territories, and in Namibia and South Africa as a result of the policies and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities and the racist regime of South Africa respectively. They urged the international community to provide assistance to the Palestinian, Namibian and South African peoples through their respective liberation movements , the PLO, SWAPO and the ANC to help them eliminate the Israeli and South African occupation and apartheid, achieve their national independence and sovereignty and develop their national economies freely, something which would enable them to participate effectively in South-South co-operation. The ministers reaffirmed their solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic to liberate its Golan from the Israeli occupation, recover its sovereignty thereon, and develop the national resources therein.

The ministers noted with serious concern the worsening economic conditions in the front-line and neighbouring states of South Africa and Israel as a result of the continued aggressions by South Africa and Israel respectively, which forced them to divert their national resources for defence purposes. They reiterated their call for the provision of effective assistance to these states.

The ministers called once again for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. They stressed the need for the implementation of the decisions of the Eighth Non-aligned Summit Conference concerning the living conditions of the Palestinian people.

16. The ministers affirmed that South-South co-operation should be understood as a strategy aimed at a more rational and effective use of the non-aligned and other developing countries' human, material, financial, scientific and technical resources in order to promote their development and strengthen their economic independence. At the same time, they were of the view that this co-operation was aimed at promoting economic relations among developing countries based on equality and mutual interest. It is also an important means for building up their collective self-reliance and increasing their bargaining power in negotiations with the developed countries. But, above all, South-South co-operation is an integral part of the efforts of non-aligned and other developing countries to restructure the existing international economic relations and a key element in their struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order.

17. The ministers reaffirmed the view that neither was South-South co-operation a substitute for North-South cooperation nor did it in any way relieve the developed countries of their historical responsibilities for facilitating and contributing to the development of the developing countries on the basis of equality and mutual interests within the context of the indivisible nature of global prosperity.

18. The ministers recalled the considerations of the heads of state or government at the 8th Summit Conference on the results of the 5th Meeting of the Coordinating Countries of the Action Programme, held in New Delhi in April 1986. On reviewing the implementation of the action programme, the ministers noted that substantial progress had been made in several spheres of co-operation. However, they expressed serious concern for the limited progress achieved in some of the other sectors. They recognized that further efforts should be deployed to make overall progress commensurate with the vast existing potential and with the political determination of the non-aligned and other developing countries to promote greater co-operation.

19. The ministers expressed their high appreciation for the efforts made by the Group of 77 to strengthen and promote economic co-operation under the Caracas Programme of Action. In this regard, they recalled with satisfaction the positive outcome of the high-level meeting of the Group of 77 on ECDC, held at Cairo, Egypt, in August 1986 as incorporated in the Cairo Declaration and the final report, in particular the specific measures aiming at enhancing the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action. They stressed the need of the Caracas Programme of Action. They stressed the need to continue efforts to harmonize the action programmes adopted by the movement of non-aligned countries with those of the Group of 77, mainly in the implementation stage. They expressed the hope that the IFCC-6, to be held in Havana in September of this year, will constitute another step forward in South-South co-operation.

20. The ministers expressed their firm support for the declaration, the consolidated assessment and specific measures adopted at the 6th Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held in Havana in April 1987, as a joint platform for action by developing countries at UNCTAD 7. They also expressed the hope that the developed countries will respond to the important opportunity provided by UNCTAD 7 to work constructively in order to achieve substantial progress in the inter-related areas of money, finance, external debt, commodities, trade and development. They expressed their belief that UNCTAD 7 provides a timely and valuable opportunity to the international community to devise, in the light of interdependence of world economy, a coherent multilateral strategy for revitalizing development, growth and international trade in a more supportive international environment.

21. The ministers reiterated the importance of the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) as a valuable instrument for the promotion of trade, production and employment in the developing countries and expressed their satisfaction over the results of the ministerial meeting held in Brasilia in May 1986.

22. The ministers called on the international community, in particular the developed countries, and the international financial institutions to increase the flow of resources in real terms to Africa and make an effective contribution to the full implementation of the U.N. Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, adopted at the 13th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, held in New York in May 1986. They urged the member states of the non-aligned movement and other developing countries to give concrete support to the implementation of that programme and particularly to the actions contained in the relevant section on South-South co-operation.

23. The ministers emphasized the direct relationship between peace, disarmament and develoment. They stressed that orderly development could only be realized in an atmosphere of peace and co-operation and in this context reiterated their call for the immediate halting of the arms race, followed by urgent disarmament measures that would release the human, financial, material and technological resources sorely needed for development. They urged the non-aligned countries to participate actively and in a co-ordinated way in the work of the international conference on disarmament and development, to be

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The attendants of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on Jun. 9-13.

First Manila, Next Seoul

—S. Koreans' Struggle to End Dictatorship—

Violent incidents have marred Gen. Chun Doo Hwan's April 13 decision to suspend debate over opposition demands to revise the constitution by replacing the current electoral college system with direct presidential elections.

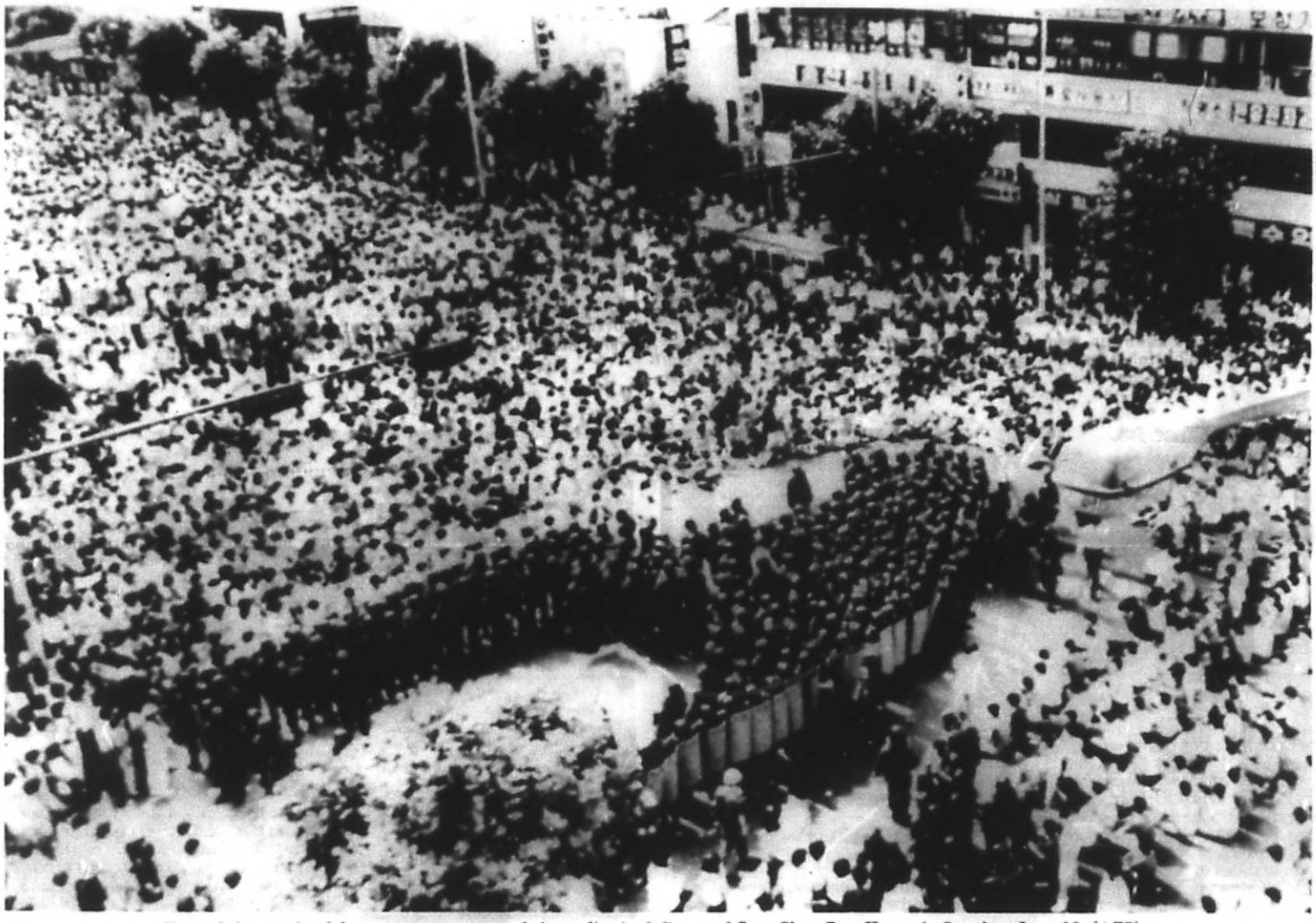
Furthermore, Roh Tae Woo's nomination as Gen. Chun's successor on June 10 has sparked the largest nationwide protests since the present regime came to power seven years ago.

The massive protests are large enough to threaten Chun's position and Seoul's hosting of the next Olympic Games.

Many have been arrested and injured by riot police. Among the actions south Korean critics took in protest were; the trampling of portraits of Chun and Roh, the burning of effigies of Chun, Roh and Reagan, rock throwing at the Pusan branch of Korea Broadcasting System, fasting by religious and civic figures, sit-ins and takeovers of buildings by students, issuance of state ments and street demonstrations by workers, women, civic leaders, scholars, political figures and so on.

Following are some photographs of recent violent protests in south Korea:

Massive protests have erupted in Seoul, Pusan and other provincial cities including those cited above.



Tens of thousands of demonstrators surround riot police in defiance of Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, in Seoul on June 18. (AFP)

Anti-government students in the southern city of Pusan on June 18 trample on portraits of Gen. Chun Doo Hwan and his chosen successor Roh Tae Woo. (Reuter)

Students on June 11 burn an effigy of President Reagan, demanding that the United States stop backing Gen. Chun. About 700 students staged an all-night vigil outside Seoul's Catholic cathedral after the opposition's major protests against the Chun junta that day. (Reuter)

Show of Support from All Walks of Life

Buddhist monks on June 19 collide with riot police in a Seoul street near the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in a demonstration against Gen. Chun Doo Hwan. (Reuter-Sun Photo)

Professor Li Moon Young (R-reading) of Seoul's Korea University of June 19 reads statement supporting south Korean students' protests against the Chun government. Li and 16 others went public with their backing for growing nation-wide calls for free elections. (Reuter)

A June 17 demonstration by the mothers of south Korean students at Yonsei University, urging police to stop their excessive use of tear gas.
Placards they are holding read "Stop producing tear-gas shells!" and "Don't fire tear-gas!" (Reuter)

A June 14 scuffle as riot police confront Christians in a street in Chonju, in the south, during an anti-government demonstration. (Reuter)

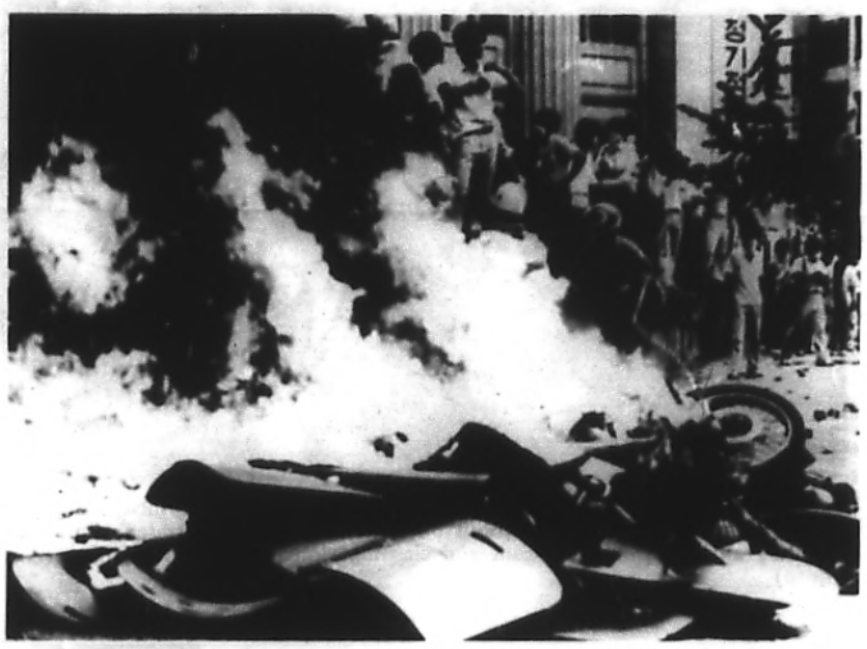
A march by Protestant ministers and lay people which took place on June 14 in the south west city of Chonju to protest against the Chun regime. (Reuter)

Nuns cover their faces in Myongdong Cathedral on June 13, during a protest in sympathy with students who stayed at the Cathedral for four days to demand the resignation of Gen. Chun Doo Hwan. (Reuter)

The Chips Are Down

—Angry Citizens vs. Riot Police—

Anti-government students wearing headbands and shouting "Down with dictatorship" as they drive through Seoul streets on June 15. (Reuter)



A police motorcycle and riot control equipment on fire in a Seoul street on June 18 after anti-government demonstrators overran a riot police unit during major clashes in Seoul. (Reuter)

Students occupying a Catholic center in Pusan on June 18 chant anti-government slogans and shake their fists in defiance of Gen. Chun. (Reuter)

Five south Korean students on May 12 demonstrate on the grounds of Seoul's Yonsei University with a banner behind them reading that they are on a hunger strike to demand constitutional reforms and an end to "military dictatorship". They are part of 25 Yonsei students on the hunger strike. About 300 students, echoing the hunger strikes demands, clashed with riot police on the campus. (Reuter)

A bleeding south Korean demonstrator who had lost consciousness after being hit by a tear-gas grenade on June 9 is carried away by his colleagues. About 500 students clashed with riot police in an anti-government protest at Yonsei University on that day. (Reuter)

Riot police on June 10 strike a student as he is being arrested by plainclothes policemen for taking part in a brief occupation of the lobby of a tourist hotel in Seoul. More than 100 demonstrators occupied the lobby as part of a major opposition rally against the government. (Reuter)

Student demonstrators on June 18 overpower riot police at Sinsege shopping plaza in the heart of Seoul. About 30,000 students demonstrated in the city shouting anti-government slogans and clashing violently with riot police. (AFP Photo)

About 10,000 people, many of them office workers, on June 15, gather in the narrow streets in front of Seoul's Myongdong Catholic Cathedral to cheer students occupying one of the church buildings. About 200 student activists have been staying in the church compound since June 10 to demand that the Chun government hold democratic presidential elections in December. (AP Wirephoto)

Spectators cover their eyes at the Kudok Stadium in Pusan on June 12 when a football match between south Korea and the U.S. was halted after the first half due to tear gas which drifted into the stadium from nearby where riot police were trying to disperse a crowd. About 20,000 spectators left the stadium. (Dong-A-Ilbo)

More than 10,000 students and citizens on the evening of June 16 demonstrate in the Myongdong Cathedral complex in the heart of Seoul, carrying candles. The protesters sang protest songs and chanted anti-government slogans. (Dong-A-Ilbo)

A bleeding man is carried away on a stretcher after being hit by a tear gas grenade thrown by a riot policeman during a street demonstration against the government in Seoul on June 12. (Reuter)

Pedestrians angered at the indiscriminate use of tear gas by riot police against thousands of anti-government protesters, on June 13 pounce on a plainclothes policeman and begin beating him in a Seoul street. (Reuter)

Pyongyang Declaration

(Continued from page 4)

held in New York in August 1987, and expressed the hope that this conference will adopt specific recommendations on ways and means for releasing resources for the developing countries' development efforts, including South-South co-operation.

B. Future Approaches and Policies for South-South Co-operation.

24. Having made a critical examination and evaluation of South-South co-operation, the ministers recognized the need to give new impetus to co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and to adopt a new approach, in order to make this co-operation more dynamic.

25. The ministers stressed that South-South co-operation should become an integral part of the national development plans and programmes of all non-aligned and other developing countries. Strategies for South-South co-operation and national development strategies should be complementary, so that SSC projects and programmes may be the outcome of an assessment of national needs and priorities.

26. The ministers stressed that South-South co-operation should be based on perceived economic and social benefits, so that subsequent implementation and follow-up of selected programmes and policies may be, to the fullest extent possible, a self-generating, self-sustaining and self-financing process.

27. The ministers stressed that the viability of South-South co-operation should be strengthened by making a better assessment of economic and social cost effectiveness. South-South co-operation should basically develop as a relationship wherein partners share costs and obtain benefits. They affirmed that the complexity and interdependence of activities in different sectors should be given due consideration, since activities in one sector are closely interrelated with those in others.

28. The ministers recognized the importance of the focal points in following up the application of South-South cooperation programmes and reaffirmed the need to identify and strengthen them so they could play an important role in gathering and disseminating information on the possibilities for economic co-operation and direct contact among the partners in this co-operation.

29. The ministers recognized that the participation of non-governmental entities in SSC should also be encouraged. Entrepreneurial activities and government activities in the field of South-South co-operation are not alternatives but should be complementary and well balanced. The ministers held the view that South-South co-operation implied active involvement of all economic sectors and that all countries must recognize the urgency of South-South co-operation and the rich rewards to be derived from it.

30. The ministers stressed that priorities should be established in the different spheres of co-operation. They asserted that co-operation should be action-oriented and project-wise. In this connection, it is essential to identify and accurately assess co-operation needs and capabilities. All project cannot be expected to be of equal interest to all developing countries. There should be scope, therefore, for a group of countries which perceive economic benefit from a given project or proposal to move rapidly to the implementation stage, without precluding the possibility of other countries' subsequently joining the project.

31. The ministers stated that the non-aligned and other developing countries should devote more attention to project and programme implementation mechanisms.

32. The ministers recognized that competent professional consultancy organizations available in developing countries must be more fully tapped in order to implement the action programmes for South-South co-operation, and specific tasks and projects should also be awarded to relevant institutions in developing countries.

33. The ministers recognized the importance of the United Nations and its specialized agencies as catalysts of the developing countries' development efforts and promoters of South-South co-operation. In this context, they urged the United Nations and all other concerned international organizations to find additional resources to be able to undertake an increased number of projects in the field of South-South co-operation and to assist in the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of identified projects.

Furthermore, they expressed the need for all the relevant organs of the UN system to make more identifiable their activities in the promotion of South-South co-operation.

34. The ministers expressed concern with some proposals, made in relation to the restructuring of the economic and special sectors of the U.N., that could imply the merging of the high-level committee in charge of examining TCDC with other UN bodies.

In this context they emphasized the importance of TCDC activities within the UN system and expressed that the high-level committee on TCDC should continue to perform in the future its unique role within the UN system in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

35. The ministers invited governments of the non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate closely with the United Nations and UNESCO so that the International Year of Literacy currently under preparation and the UN Cultural Decade become a genuine covenant of solidarity towards promoting education for all.

36. The ministers recognized the imperative need for the developing countries to harmonize their positions and achieve unity of action on all matters of common interest.

37. The ministers stressed the importance of solidarity with and special treatment for the least developed, and developing land-locked and island countries. They emphasized the need to give special attention to those countries' concerns when drawing up South-South co-operation programmes.

38. The ministers praised the entry into effect of the Africa Fund at the conference of heads of state or government of the member countries of the fund committee in New Delhi in January of this year. They appealed to non-aligned and other developing countries to make a generous contribution to the fund. In this regard, they stressed that the experience acquired in the establishment of the fund evidenced the will and ability to mobilize and use financial resources for collective interests and should be fully taken into account in future measures for financing South-South co-operation projects and plans.

II. Plan of Action

The ministers, in consideration of the principles contained in the declaration aimed at further strengthening economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, decided to adopt the following plan of action:

A. Levels of Measures

1. Measures at the national level

The integration of the objectives and priorities of South-South co-operation in the national development plans and policies of the non-algined and other developing countries constitutes an essential element in promoting and enhancing this co-operation.

Accordingly, the ministers agreed that, to achieve this objective with the necessary political will, the following measures are recommended:

A) Innovative approaches that would facilitate the implementation of structural transformations aimed at encouraging growth and development and shielding the economies of the developing countries against the adverse impact of external factors;

B) Systematic and sustained efforts designed to expand and transform productive structures, improve efficiency, strengthen inter-and intra-sectorial links, and make full use of the potential offered by technological changes, in order to produce a qualitative and quantitative change in the participation of the developing countries in international trade flows and lay the foundation for sustained growth and development;

C) Encouragement of domestic savings geared to productive investments which contribute to the process of economic recovery and development;

D) National focal points for ECDC or other appropriate agencies should play a greater role in compiling and disseminating information on the possibilities of economic co-operation and on direct contacts among participants in the co-operation. It is recommended that the focal points advise governments and other governmental institutions of the need to adopt appropriate measures, including legislative ones, to faciliate economic co-operation among developing countries; and

E) In order to facilitate economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, the non-aligned and other developing countries should study the possibility of earmarking sufficient resources to help local financing of TCDC and ECDC activities, or other innovative financing modalities.

2. Measures at the bilateral level

With a view to expanding bilateral co-operation based on the criteria of mutuality of interests, economic benefits, viability and feasibility of programmes and projects,

A) The non-aligned and other developing countries should promote bilateral co-operation in all spheres as a useful approach for South-South co-operation;

B) Agreements on economic and technical co-operation should be concluded with appropriate follow-up mechanisms;

C) Bilateral co-operation should be enhanced in the areas of money and finance as well as trade and include measures for freer access to markets, long-term trade arrangements together with arrangements on clearing and settlements, payments, counter trade, compensatory trade and other appropriate trade modalities;

D) Joint ventures, which constitutes an important instrument for strengthening South-South co-operation, should be encouraged in all areas of the action plan, particularly in such productive sectors as industry, agriculture, energy, technology, tourism and fishing; and

E) Bilateral co-operation should be transformed into a process capable of exploring multilateral co-operation possibilities and modalities in order to complement regional and global measures.

3. Measures at the subregional, regional and inter-regional levels

In order to effectively promote regional economic co-operation and, wherever appropriate, economic integration,

A) Regional concepts should be incorporated into national development strategies, the scope of regional co-operation expanded and consolidated, and effective follow-up mechanisms ensured;

B) Economic integration, wherever appropriate, should form part of the global development strategy of the non-aligned and other developing countries, and, in this connection, medium- and long-term perspectives should be explored;

C) Co-operation and economic integration schemes should be made more dynamic, new spheres of co-operation should be identified and the existing ones consolidated, new modalities be estabilshed to speed up and consolidate economic integration processes, and, wherever feasible, economic integration among non-aligned and other developing countries should be geared to obtaining mutual benefits and accelerating the pace of development in the participating countries;

D) Regional co-operation should be carried out based essentially on national and regional interests in economic integration processes, and, in this regard, the activities of transnational corporations should be organized within the framework of national and regional priorities of developing countries with a view to maximizing the benefits accrueing to developing countries;

E) It is important to expand the base of bilateral and regional cooperation so as to include non-governmental entities, the private sector and individuals and to ensure their participation in the implementation of projects of mutual benefit that would also contribute to bringing people together;

F) Fair sharing of the costs and benefits of material progress within the framework of a participatory process indispensable to the implementation of strategies conducive to economic and social development and technical and economic co-operation;

G) The coordination of national policies on science and technology should continue to be fostered and internal intra-regional co-operation developed in order to facilitate the exchange and transfer of technology;

H) Intra- and inter-regional trade should be fostered. To this end, it would be necessary to explore and encourage the different trade modalities, including compensatory trade, capable of strengthening the cooperation and economic integration among non-aligned and other developing countries; and

I) The ministers reaffirmed their continued adherence to the principle of equity and mutuality of benefits with due regard to special treatment of least developed countries in the area of South-South co-operation at all levels.

4. Measures at the global level

A) In view of the importance of the role of the United Nations system in support of South-South co-operation, the ministers emphasized:

1) That UNDP should increase its funding of sub-regional, regional and interregional projects. Consequently, an increased percentage of regional IPFS should be allocated to project within South-South co-operation;

2) All specialized agencies should allocate sufficient resources in their programme budgets for South-South co-operation;

3) All organizations and agencies of the United Nations system should substantially increase the number of consultants hired and the amount of equipment procured in developing countries. The exchange of information among developing countries on projects to be executed by organizations and agencies of the U.N. system should be fostered in order to help identify and define co-operation possibilities;

4) All members of UNIDO should pay their assessed contributions to UNIDO to help it continue with its ef-

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Plan of Action

(Continued from page 5)

forts in industrialization and South-South co-operation. Developed countries are called upon to make further contributions to UNIDO by way of supplementary budgetary grants to help it overcome its financial difficulties. UNIDO should also disseminate among developing countries technical information from its technical information pool on a regular basis;

5) The international community should provide adequate resources to IFAD so that it may be able to undertake its important responsibilities and its valuable support to food and agricultural development in developing countries;

6) A) Non-aligned and other developing countries should urge the developed countries to honour their commitments by extending bilateral and multilateral assistance towards the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

B) The ministers welcomed the holding of the First Meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation in Pyongyang and expressed the hope that the committee will now address the issues for which it was established. The ministers also expressed the hope that the composition of the committee will be completed at the earliest possible time;

C) The ministers recommended that those non-governmental organizations from non-aligned and other developing countries that may make a practical contribution to South-South co-operation should participate actively in meetings of experts and in research and consultative work for the implementation of the action programmes for economic co-operation;

D) The ministers called on the chairman of the non-aligned movement and the Group of 77 to continue their efforts to harmonize and co-ordinate the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of the Non-aligned Movement and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 in order to avoid duplication and further the pivotal and catalytic role of the Non-aligned movement and the Group 77. They also requested the Sixth meeting of the co-ordinating countries to assess the result after the regrouping into 13 sectors of the action programme in consideration of the recognized need to harmonize the two programmes;

E) The ministers expressed their hope that the non-governmental and independent commission of the south for development issues chaired by H.E. Julius Nyerere, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, would recommend independent opinions as well as concrete measures and strategies on important economic issues of interest to the non-aligned and other developing countries, thereby making positive contribution to strengthening South-South co-operation as a whole. To this end, they called for voluntary contributions to facilitate the commission's activities;

F) The ministers urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to continue their efforts to extend all possible assistance in order to meet the medium- and long-term needs of the African countries in pursuance of the plan of action of the non-aligned movement to meet the critical economic situation of Africa, adopted in New Delhi in April 1985;

G) The ministers recommended that the co-ordinating countries in various spheres identify all possible fields for projectization based on needs, potentials and resources available in developing countries, wherein priority should be given to preparing multilateral co-operation programmes and projects for increased food production and for the processing of raw materials in developing countries;

H) The ministers, in view of the substantial decline in oil and non-oil commodity prices, together with decreased demand by the developed countries, protectionist trends and increased prices of manufactured goods, stressed the need to promote co-operation in processing, marketing and distributing commodities in order to improve the terms of trade and increase export earnings and recommended that the co-ordinating countries draw up appropriate mechanisms, such as joint ventures related to the production, processing, research and development, transportation and marketing of commodities as well as financial and other arrangements;

I) The ministers recognized that it is now an extremely opportune moment for the movement of non-aligned countries to give political impetus to discussions on monetary cooperation with regard to currency and clearing-house arrangements which have been going on at various levels among the developing countries for a considerable period and emphasized that this would make a major contribution to the efforts of non-aligned and other developing countries to establish collective self-reliance in order to accelerate their development;

J) The ministers recognized that the new technological revolution in process has reshaped the pattern of production trade and communication, as well as many social and economic aspects, and stressed the need for developing countries to harness, modify and develop suitable new and high technology; they also called for co-operative multilateral scientific and technological projects among non-aligned and other developing countries, chiefly in the fields of informatics and telecommunications, microelectronics and computer software, biotechnology, renewable sources of energy and new materials technologies;

K) The ministers reaffirmed their conviction of the need to preserve the global balance among resources, environment, population and development, taking into account scientific and technological developments, and stressed the importance of ecologically balanced development. They called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate inter alia in pooling of information on pollution control and resource conserving technologies as well as the conservation and assessment of the ecological resources of the environment, and recommended that the co-ordinating countries in this sector meet as soon as possible to examine the matter;

L) The ministers stressed the need to encourage joint ventures in farming and fishing as major ways and means of increasing food production towards the achievement of collective food self-sufficiency. Such joint ventures, based on the principle of mutual benefit, would ensure as rational use of resources, including technology, available in developing countries. It would be reasonable that the partners receive, as far as possible, agricultural products produced by the joint ventures in farming as the share for their investments and as profit from them.

B Immediate actions within the framework of the cooperation programmes of the developing countries

The ministers recommended that, for effective implementation of action programmes for economic cooperation, special attention should be given to actions to implement, inter alia, the following projects:

1) Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)

The ministers:

–urged governments to give the GSTP increased political support;

–recommended that participants in the GSTP give high priority to concluding the negotiations of the first round of the GSTP within the agreed time frame with a view to making the GSTP operational at the ministerial meeting in Yugoslavia.

2) Association of State Trading Organizations (ASTRO)

The ministers:

–invited those state trading organizations of non-aligned and other developing countries which have not done so to join ASTRO and take active participation in the association's activities; and

–recommended that ASTRO, for its part, improve coordination with non-member enterprises through exchanges of information and participation by these enterprises, as far as possible, in ASTRO activities, meetings and seminars.

3) Common fund for commodities

The ministers:

–invited the non-aligned and other developing countries that have not yet done so to ratify the agreement on the establishment of the common fund as early as possible in order to bring it into operation,

–recognized further the need for strengthening the international commodity agreements in order to halt and reverse the prevailing deteriorating trends in commodity markets,

–called upon the developed countries that have not yet done to ratify the agreement on the establishment of the common fund, and

–appealed to those developed countries that have decided not to ratify the agreement to reconsider their decision.

4) Establishment of currency and clearing-house arrangements

The ministers:

–affirmed the importance of establishing payments and clearing-house arrangements among interested non-aligned and other developing countries to complement and support preferential trading arrangements these countries are setting up among themselves and to settle outstanding balances in counter trade arrangement,

–recognized that this should be implemented by examining suitable modalities at the global, regional and subregional levels,

–recognizing the problems that member countries have in acquiring convertible currencies, recommended that co-ordinating countries examine the possibility of adopting a common unit which would facilitate settlement of trade balances without resorting to the use of alien currency units, and

–recommended, in this context, that the Research and Information System (RIS) of the non-aligned and other developing countries support this effort by preparing complementary studies with the assistance of experts from interested non-aligned and other developing countries and submit a report to the mid-term ministerial conference of the non-aligned movement through the co-ordinating bureau.

5) Solidarity fund for economic and social development

The ministers:

–urged the countries that have not yet done so to ratify this fund as soon as possible, and

–requested the co-ordinating countries in this sphere and the depositor country to re-examine the statutes of the fund, assess criteria in the light of present difficulties and submit a report for the consideration of the forthcoming ministerial conference of co-ordinating countries of the non-aligned movement.

6) South bank

The ministers:

–recommended that the high-level inter-governmental technical group proceed with the drafting of the statutes of the south bank so that the interested countries may get the bank into early operation and invite other interested countries to join in thereafter.

7) Stabilization fund, monetary fund and development fund

The minsters:

–invited the research centres and institutes of the non-aligned and other developing countries to carry out the stuides recommended by the meeting of experts held at Antananarivo in March 1986,

–requested the co-ordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries to appoint a group of experts as soon as the proposed studies are completed to examine the views and comments of governments on the results of these studies and to submit a report to the forthcoming ministerial conference so that the 9th summit conference may adopt the appropriate decisions.

8) Meeting of representatives of central banks and finance ministries

The ministers:

–urged early organization of this meeting in order to promote monetary and financial co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries,

–welcomed the offer of Morocco to host the Second Consultative Meeting of the Non-aligned and Other Countries on the external debt in early 1988, and

–took note of Peru's willingness to hold a formal consultation with other interested developing countries with a view to determining the possibility of hosting this meeting during 1988 after the convening of the second consultation meeting on the debt in Morocco.

9) Joint ventures in farming

The ministers:

–recommended that the co-ordinating countries in the field of food and agriculture hold a meeting of experts on joint ventures in farming as soon as possible to consider the feasibility of establishing and managing joint venture farms.

10) Food and agriculture

The ministers:

–recommended that the co-ordinating countries in the sphere of food and agriculture, in the meeting to be held in Argentina in 1988, further study and draft concrete proposals on the issues of food and agriculture, taking into account the recommendations of the Eighth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries on these issues and the experience of FAO and other international organizations at the subregional and regional levels.

11) Irrigation and drainage mechanisms

The ministers:

–recommended that the co-ordinating countries in the sphere of food and agriculture consider the draft statute of mechanisms for co-ordinating technical co-operation in irrigation and drainage among non-aligned and other developing countries, in compliance with the decision of the eighth summit conference, and

–welcomed the offer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host this meeting of experts in 1988.

12) Center for science and technology

The ministers:

–expressed profound satisfaction that the minimum requisite number of signatory countries to the statute of the centre for science and technology has been reached during the present extraordinary conference and agreed to make the centre operational on a provisional basis with immediate effect pending the completion of the ratification process.

–welcomed the offer of India to host the meeting of the co-ordinating countries in the sphere of science and technology in 1988 to define the work programme of the centre.

13) Development and exchange of new and high technologies

The ministers:

–recalled the mandate of the Harare summit to interested non-aligned and developing countries to evolve a co-operative approach towards the acquisition, transfer and absorption of technologies, especially high technologies from the developed countries. In this context, they welcomed the proposal of the government of India to host an inter-governmental consultative conference of experts on new and high technologies during 1988. This conference would, inter alia, consider the feasibility of the establishment of a technology pool and arrangements for preferential exchange and sharing of technology and joint ventures for technological research among non-aligned and other developing countries. The meeting would also consider the setting up of an inter-governmental consultative group on new and high technologies.

14) Project development mechanism for techno-economic co-operation

The ministers:

–urged the non-aligned and other

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Plan of Action

(Continued from page 6)

developing countries to expedite consideration of this proposal and, on this basis, to convene a meeting of experts as soon as possible.

15) Framework of action for the transfer of technology among developing countries

The ministers:

–recognizing the need for the international community to achieve progress towards the early adoption of the universal code of conduct for the transfer of technology, recommended that the co-ordinating countries in this sphere examine the feasibility of working out the framework of action for transfers of technology among developing countries, given the fact that the increasing tempo of the technology transfer among developing countries urgently demands such a framework.

16) Research and Information System (RIS)

The ministers:

–expressed the hope that the co-operation efforts carried out by the RIS concerning research on issues of development and international economic relations would increase in the future as a result of networking and exchanges of materials among pertinent institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries,

–recommended that the committee of the RIS institutions designated by the RIS co-ordinating countries continue the consultations to work out programmes and activities for fuller implementation of the decisions adopted at the Second Meeting of the Research and Information System held in New Delhi in November 1985. In this context, the ministers welcomed the offer of India to host a meeting of the co-ordinating countries' institutions in 1987, and

–appealed to those non-aligned and other developing countries that have not done so to designate their research and information centres to join the RIS network.

17) Multisectorial Information Network (MSIN)

The ministers:

–urged that the technical group of experts meet as soon as possible, in compliance with the mandate given by IFCC-IV, in order to begin the preliminary phase of the pilot project to set up the Multisectorial Information Network (MSIN); keeping in view the experience of the existing information networks within the UN system, particularly the project on information networks for development and the work done by the Inter-Governmental Bureau for Informatics in Rome, as well as co-ordination with the Research and Information System, and

–called upon all interested countries to promote the development of the project and increase the number of participants.

18) Exchange of information among non-aligned countries

The ministers:

–recognized the need for regular exchange of information in all areas of economic activities. Such regular exchange of information would contribute to strengthening South-South co-operation. The ministers invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to assist and promote the development of eco-pool and appealed to all non-aligned and developing countries' news agencies to continue with the exchange of information within eco-pool and to disseminate such information throughout those countries, and

–called upon those developing countries with more resources in this field to provide technical assistance to non-aligned and other developing countries.

19) Actions in the field of consultancy, construction and engineering

The ministers:

–welcomed the results achieved at the Group of 77 Meeting of Experts on Consultancy, Construction and Engineering, held in Havana in May 1987; requested the group of 77 at the Sixth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee (IFCC), to be held in Havana from 7 to 12 Sep. 1987, to include in the sectorial review to be undertaken during this meeting a follow-up of the outcome of the Meeting of Experts on Consultancy, Construction and Engineering,

–recommended that systematic and sustained contacts among consultancy and engineering organizations of developing countries be initiated in order to systematize their experience and co-ordinate their proposals regarding the position and the strategy of developing countries on the issues of consultancy services in the Uruguay round. The minister welcomed the willingness of ASTRO and the international centre for public enterprises to lend professional and administrative support to a co-operative project of consultancy and engineering organizations of developing countries for the above purpose and called on all other concerned institutions to co-operate in this regard.

20) Network for examination of measuring instruments using national primary standards and quality certification

The ministers:

–stressed the importance of the activities being carried out by the movement of non-aligned countries in this area and the need for the examination of measuring instruments using national primary standards and quality certification on the principle of preferences and

–recommended that the co-ordinating countries consider the feasibility of setting up the network for the examination of measuring instruments using national primary standards and quality certification in the non-aligned and other developing countries at the meeting of experts to be held in Belgrade Sep. 7-14, 1987, and called on all the members to participate actively.

21) Inventory of South-South co-operation capabilities in the sphere of health

The ministers:

–considered that an inventory of South-South cooperation capabilities in the sphere of health should be drawn up in order to materialize the exchange of health programmes in such sectors as health promotion, disease prevention, primary health care and rehabilitation, aimed at achieving the goal of health for all by the year 2000 and making full use of resources and capabilities available in the developing countries,

–recommended that a meeting of experts in the sphere of health devoted exclusively to this project be held, and

–welcomed the offer of Cuba to host this meeting in 1988.

22) Action committee on the prevention of communicable diseases

The ministers, under the medium-term programme (1984-89) of technical co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries for the purpose of achieving the goal of health for all by the year 2000,

–urged that co-operation be fostered in the production and quality control of vaccines and diagnostic aids epidemiological surveys and information, and immunization against communicable diseases, and

–urged the co-ordinating countries in the sphere of health to convene a meeting of experts to consider measures, including the establishment of an action committee which would promote and enhance this co-operation, and, to this end, agreed to have this item discussed at the Meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in the Sphere of Health to be held in Managua in 1988.

23) Centre for the exchange of information and technology on traditional medicine

The ministers:

–urged that co-operation in the exchange of information and technology on traditional medical treatment and medicinal herbs available in the non-aligned and other developing countries be intensified,

–recommended that the co-ordinating countries in the health sphere hold a meeting at the level of experts to study the feasibility of setting up centres for the exchange of information and technology on traditional medicine, and

–welcomed the offer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host the meeting of experts in 1988.

24) Co-operation for production of capital equipment for the energy industry

The minsters:

In view of the important role of the non-nuclear energy in the non-aligned countries and other developing countries,

–requested the countries interested in this field to study appropriate measures to intensify co-operation in the production of capital equipment for the non-nuclear energy industry.

25) Training of technical personnel in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and new and renewable sources of energy

The ministers:

–requested that the co-ordinating countries in the sphere of peaceful uses of nucelar energy convene a meeting of experts to consider intensifying co-operation in training technical personnel in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy at the regional, subregional or bilateral level, based on the principle of collective self-reliance, to reduce dependence on the developed countries,

–urged the expansion of co-operation in the field of training of personnel in new and renewable sources of energy.

26) Exchanges of expertise and the training of personnel in the field of education and culture.

The minsiters:

–taking into account that the action programme for economic co-operation in the sphere of education and culture includes such sectors as the eradication of illiteracy, compulsory schooling and training of personnel,

–considering that the Second conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries, held in Havana in April 1986, underlined the need to eradicate illiteracy as the main task in the field of education and urged greater co-operation in the field of technical and scientific education,

–recommended that interested non-aligned and other developing countries co-operate in exchanges of expertise and the training of personnel in the field of literacy campaigns, adult education and on-the-job training for professors and other teachers, based on the principle of mutual benefit.

27) Exchange of information and expertise in the field of rural development

The ministers:

–taking into account the vast potential existing in the field of rural development,

–recommended exchange of information and expertise as well as training of personnel in the rural development sector among non-aligned and other developing countries.

28) Women's role in development

The ministers agreed to promote actions aimed at ensuring full integration of women in economic and social development in the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Foreign delegates to the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation see the mass gymnastic display "Prosperous Korea of Juche" performed by 50,000 school youth and children in Pyongyang at the Kim Il Sung Stadium on Jun. 9.

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tion with African countries in this particular field.

In his congratulatory speech delivered at the conference, President Kim Il Sung called South-South cooperation "an international movement of the peoples of the politically independent developing countries to win their economic emancipation and sovereignty." **(See his speech on pages 2-3)**

"Economic independence is the material basis of a nation's independence and sovereignty. It is only when they achieve economic independence that the developing countries can maintain an independent stand thoroughly, exercise complete sovereignty in foreign relations and consolidate their already-won political independence," the DPRK President stated in his speech.

He also stated that "If South-South cooperation is successful, it can render the present unfair international economic system ineffective, establish a new, fair international economic order and have a good influence on improving South-North relations as well." He also stressed the need for non-aligned countries to strictly observe the principles of collective self-reliance, complete equality and mutual benefit.

He made some important suggestions for implementing South-South cooperation in the fields of agriculture, health services, science and technology, natural resources, industry and education.

Here are the key points made by the President of the DPRK:

–It is important to effect South-South cooperation properly in the fields of trade, finance and money. The non-aligned countries must establish a global system of trade preferences so that trade between the developing countries can be conducted vigorously on conditions beneficial to each other.

–Barter trade can be regarded as the best form of trade between these countries.

–It is necessary to develop South-South cooperation in the sphere of agriculture in order to attain self-sufficiency in food.

–It is appropriate to set the inspiring target of achieving complete self-sufficiency in food production as soon as possible and undertake joint ventures in agriculture. Close cooperation in the construction of irrigation works, improvement of farming methods, agricultural research and the production of farm machinery are all necessary.

–South-South cooperation in the field of science and technology is very important for developing countries if they are to make technical and economic progress. Exchanges of technical documents, experts and skilled technicians should take place in the sincere and noble spirit of cooperation.

–Cooperation and exchanges should be expanded and developed in many other areas, including the exploitation of natural resources, industrial development and other important areas.

The DPRK President said that, it was reasonable to develop South-South cooperation in areas where it is urgent and feasible, by extending it step by step, while accumulating experience and consolidating successes.

The conference recommended that the co-ordinating countries in the field of agricultural development hold a meeting of experts as soon as possible to consider the feasibility of establishing and managing joint venture farms and welcomed an offer by the DPRK to host this meeting in 1988.

The conference also welcomed a proposal by the Indian government to host an inter-governmental consultative conference of experts on new and high technology during 1988.

The plan of action referred to a project development mechanism for techno-economic cooperation, a framework for the transfer of technology among developing countries, Research and Information Systems (RIS), a Multisectorial Information Network (MSIN) and an exchange of information among non-aligned countries.

Regarding a network for the examination of measuring instruments using national primary standards and for quality certification, the plan of action stated that the co-ordinating countries would consider the possibility of setting up a network at a meeting of experts to be held in Belgrade from Sep. 7 to 14, 1987.

The conference also welcomed an offer by Cuba to host a meeting next year to compile an inventory of co-operation capabilities in the sphere of health, and a similar proposal by the DPRK to host a meeting of experts to discuss the possibility of setting up centres for the exchange of information and technology on traditional medicine.

The conference declaration was made by the Zimbabwean foreign minister, Witness Mangwende, head of the delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the present chairman state of the non-aligned movement.

In the words of the President of the DPRK, the conference served as "an important opportunity to develop South-South cooperation, establish a new, fair international economic order, and strengthen friendship and solidarity among non-aligned countries."

(Continued from page 1)

Democratic Justice Party nominated Chun's handpicked successor, Roh Tae Woo, as its presidential candidate, tens of thousands of Korean citizens voiced their outrage.

In response to earlier appeals from the newly formed National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, a pan-national alliance of democratic forces, church bells throughout south Korea began pealing in protest against the government and thousands of drivers sounded their car horns as a display of solidarity with the protesters who were battling riot police in more than 20 cities around the nation, creating a deafening din in downtown Seoul.

Many more families turned off their room lights for about 10 minutes from 10:00 p.m. in a show of protest.

Protesters surged up and down the main streets in Seoul on June 10, throwing fire bombs and stones as riot police fired tear gas at random to disperse the peaceful rally which was earlier called by the RDP to express popular protest against police torture and suspension of constitutional debate until after the Olympiad.

Hand-to-hand fighting erupted at the lobby of the Lotte Hotel in the heart of Seoul when riot police stormed inside to arrest opposition supporters who had occupied it.

About 500 protesters commandeered an underground train in southern Seoul and delayed railway traffic for more than half an hour. As riot police tried to move in, the protesters flung themselves onto the tracks and threatened to commit suicide.

Protesters denounced the United States and Chun Doo Hwan – the former for backing military dictatorship and the latter for stifling constitutional debate for the democratization. A crowd chanted "Drive out U.S. imperialism supporting dictatorship!", while some in the crowd burned a Stars and Stripes.

More than 500 students, part of more than 23,000 students at 80 universities who joined anti-government rallies and demonstrations on June 10, started a six-day sit-in inside Myongdong Cathedral.

Inside, students chanted, "Down with military dictatorship," singing political songs including the song "Our Wish Is Reunification."

During the day they burned an effigy of Reagan to underscore their contention that the United States props up the Chun junta.

Later the police fired dozens of teargas grenades into the nearby Namdaemun market, to try to disperse several hundred students who appeared to be attempting to join the people at the cathedral.

The police said about 3,931 protesters were detained across south Korea and 708 policemen were injured, three police boxes attacked, three police vehicles and two motorcycles destroyed in the June 10 protest alone.

Two students were reported seriously injured by flying gas cannisters and a third student who was struck on the head was reportedly being kept alive only with the use of respirators.

"Middle Class" Joins Anti-Chun Protest

On June 11, dozens of middle-age and elderly Korean citizens brought food and relief supplies to the sit-in protesters at the Myongdong Cathedral. And at lunchtime on June 12, more than 1,500 secretaries, clerks and executives in business suits poured out from their offices and marched to the barricades around the cathedral to taunt riot police and cheer the protesters.

On June 15, more than 15,000 south Koreans of varied ages and social classes gathered at the Myongdong Cathedral at night for a candle-light Mass that developed into another emotional against the Chun government.

Worshipers applauded Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, who in his pulpit statement on the continuing public dissidence called for the government to re-open dialogue with the opposition.

The Mass was held five hours after about 200 students who had been taking refuge on the cathedral were back to universities.

The size and fervor of the turnout on the night of June 15 suggested that the cathedral will remain a rallying point and the focus of street demonstrations and action against the Chun junta, and that the movement is becoming more and more broadly based.

Chun Doo Hwan's long-standing contention that the "middle-class" people support his regime and turn their backs against radical students, had been exploded by the developments in the past weeks.

"We seem to be losing control of the middle ground," said a government and a DJP official.

In the anti-government demonstrations showing no sign of abating but rapidly spreading throughout south Korea, one can see parallels with the April 19 Popular Uprising in 1960 which toppled the Syngman Rhee regime and the Pusan-Masan uprisings in 1979 which led to Park Chung Hee's assassination by the KCIA director.

Coalition Pivotal in Protests

Playing a pivotal role in the biggest civil protests Gen. Chun Doo Hwan has ever experienced in the seven years of his autocratic rule is a nationwide dissident organization named the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution.

Recent democracy-seeking struggles, which are now threatening the military-led regime, were touched off, in fact, when it sponsored a mass rally on June 10 to counter a convention of Chun's party on the same day to nominate his close friend Roh Tae Woo as "a presidential candidate," a shoot-in for election by the present electoral college system.

The coalition was formed on May 27 at the initiative of 2,191 promoters literally from all walks of life ranging from politicians to farmers and students' mothers as a single united front comprising all the democratic forces in south Korea.

The breakdown: 253 Catholics, 270 Protestants, 160 Buddhist monks, 162 representatives of women's circles, 213 politicians, 308 family members of political prisoners, 171 farmers, 39 workers, 35 members of the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongryon), 66 cultural and artistic persons, 43 former journalists and publishers, 34 writers and 18 representatives of poor citizens, 55 representatives from educational circles, 12 members from youth groups, and 352 provincial representatives.

The group is planning to expand its members to 20,000 and open branches and sub-branches in all parts of the land, thereby laying a solid ground for a mass-based organization to challenge Chun's high-handed rule. Indications show that it is not impossible.

Seoul's daily Joong-ang Daily News (May 28) wrote that the coalition "was founded as a united nationwide organization, covering all sorts of occupations and regions and promised united actions (by dissidents)."

The background to its inauguration is growing public disaffection and distrust towards the Chun junta due to the fatal torture of a student and the ensuing cover-up of the culprits, which is more appealing to ordinary people than seemingly complex controversy over direct or indirect election of the next "head of state."

The fact that Roh Tae Woo, who helped Chun now heading such inhumane a regime to snatch power seven years ago through a massive bloodbath is on the ticket of Chun's party can be cited as another factor for encouraging so-called silent majority to make their voice heard.

In reality, over the several years, oppositionists tried to coalesce their groups into a united body, but in vain, because of differences of views as well as the authorities' plots to disunite them.

The National Liaison Organization for Democratization which got off the ground in spring of last year embracing five dissenting groups, including the then No. 1 opposition party, Mintongryon and religious circles, was the very case.

It can be said that the initiation of the newest coalition signaled an end to dissidents' "groping years."

The notable participation of Catholic priests, who were rather passive in comparison with Protestant parsons, in the forefront of anti-government actions reinforces this impression.

"The latest merger of dissidents has given Seoul more parallels to Manila, where religious leaders exercised considerable influence over its people in ousting strongman Marcos," an observer noted.

The afore-said south Korean paper warned, "The present regime has been faced by a well-organized challenge on different levels from the past."

The immediate goals of the coalition are: 1) To force Chun to withdraw his unilateral decision to virtually stop debate on constitutional revision; 2) a "presidential election" system by direct, popular vote; 3) the amendment of all of laws, such as the Basic Press Law, that have been used by the authorities to clamp down on dissidents and 4) the revelation of true and full details of the 1980 Kwangju massacre.

Follows the lineup of its leadership:

Ten permanent co-representatives (co-presidents): Catholic Rev. Kim Sung Hun, Protestant Rev. Pak Hyong Kyu, Mingtongryon Vice Chairman Kye Hun Je, Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) Vice President Yang Soon Jik, poet Ko Un, Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD) Vice Chairman Kim Myong Yun, Council for Democratic Press Movement Chairman Song Gong Ho, Buddhist monk Chison, Council of Families for Democracy Co-chairman Pak Yong Gil and Council of Female Theologians President Li U Jong.

Eight advisors: RDP President Kim Young Sam, CPD Co-chairman Kim Dae Jung, Mintongryon Chairman Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, Rev. Ham Sok Hon, Buddhist monk Kang Sok Ju, lawyer Hong Nam Sun, Catholic archbishop Yun Gong Hee and Kim Chi Gil, president of the National Christian Council of south Korea.

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